TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Payment Reported in Advance.

news Nerices.—12 cents per line, each insertion,
real Nerices.—Six lines or less, each insertion,
real Nerices.—Six lines or less, each insertion,
real rines 5 cents per line each day. ight lines or less, each insertion, 25 cents; and TEMPERANCE NOTICES and MARRIAGES INVITATIONS, not exceeding 36 words, will

Legal Advertisements—At the rates fixed by the Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in

TEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBURE

TRATLARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY is policing Saturday Morning, at the low price of \$2 per in advance. Eight copies for \$10, or twenty copies as address for \$20, and the paper in no case continued the time for which it is paid.

Iterfleements for this sheet will be charged 20 cents as each justified.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE spikshed every Wednesday and Saturday for E per annum. Two copies for \$5. Afredsements S cents a line each insertion

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
For European Circulation,
pulsated on the departure of each Mail Steamer for
perpool. Price 6; cents per copy, or \$4 per year, postage

ron altfornin, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, published on the departure of a published on the departure of copy.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers

GREELEY & McELRATH.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XVIIth Annual Commencement.

The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of the aircrafty, was celebrated yesterday, at the Astoror Opera House. The edifice was densely packfrom parquette to ceiling, by the beauty and sation of the city, and others drawa thither by the At 9 A. M. the Council, Chancellor, Faculties and

lents assembled at the University, and marched a procession to the Opera-House about 10. Readas the Scriptures and Prayer by the Chancellor, But THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, opened the exrises of the day-which were concluded about 2 M. occupying some four hours.

The Addresses, Orations and a Poem were then brered according to the following programme, by syoung gentlemen whose names are thereto at-

Lain Salutatory Address......John Young, New-York City. 1 English Salutatory Address, with Oration—Poetry of the Prancis N. Zabriskie, New-York City,

with Oration—Poetry of the Universe. Prantis N. Zabriskie. Universe. Philosophical Oration—Immulability of Truth the Serity of the Scholar. Philosophical Oration—The Idea Plan in Nature, Poem—The Immortality of Love. Wm. H. Garier, Brooklyn, L.I. Oration—The Ideal Pallacious, Robert F. Clinte, New York City. Dissertation——Proper Judg- Charles Sasford, meet of Great Meeu, Oration—Woman, hor Sphere; T. F. Cornell Jr. Dissertation | Formula | New York City.

ment of Great Men, Orstion-Woman, her Sphere | T. F. Cornell Jr.

and Influence, | New York City.

19:100 | Political Parties use | Benjam n V. Abbott,
New York City. us ton --- Unemployed | Isaac Hen Time, N w Tork City.

A Oration—America, the Battle-ground for Religiou, it Oration—Scientific Recrea-tions, with Valedictory Ad-dress,

N.Y.

Many of these productions were creditable alike to student and instructor, exhibiting careful tuning and a considerable degree of originality. Taken as a whole, the performances of the dry were well calculated to add to the just fame of the University. A number of the candidates were complimented by showers of bouquets from the sudence; and a variety of passing incidents imparted a fresh interest to the proceedings. The Omhestra of the Opera House executed several of the gems from favorite Operas; and the interest of the assemblage was sustained unabated to the

The preliminary exercises having been concludel the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred by the Chancellor on the following members

the GRADUATING CL.

Berj V. Abbott,
Richard S. Ameriman,
Benry M. Baird,
G. M. S. Blauveli,
Ellas L. Rolng,
Charles A. Budd,
William H. Carter,
Robert F. Chute,
T. F. Cornell, Jr.
Francia Forris.
G Grisweld Gray,
Eabert Haisted,
Lauc Hendricke,
Jame L. Kip,
Abbert Lowry,
John L. Zahr GRADUATING CLASS OF 1850;

B H. P. Meigs,
David M. Miller,
George S. Mott,
W. C. Nicoll,
Aaron B Peffors,
Nicholas S. Rogers, Nicholas S. Rogers, Charles Sanford, James B. Smith, John R. Vanderveer, Charles Waters, James C. Watson, Oliver Wetmore, Jr. William M. Willett, Jr. John Young, Francis N. Zabriskie, jette, 31

The Degree of MASTER OF ARTS was subse ently conferred on the same individuals—together with the following:

At the follows and the follows are follows as a follows and the follows are follows as a follows and the follows are follows as a follows are follows.

The Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE WAS CON ared upon the following members of the Senior Cas is the Medical Department of the University

Sidney E. Babcock, South Carolina James M. Stanton, North Carolina. 2. Orden Dorennus, New-York. The Honorary Degree of M. D. was then conferet on the following gentlemen :

Jermiah C. Derman—Coxsackie, Greene Co. N. Y. Bury E. Hamilton—Harpersfield, Deisware Co. N. Y. The Commencement exercises being concluded, a Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Veraute, and the assemblage dispersed.

Card from Mr. Forrest.

R P. While is now endeavoring, by the most unbinshing fasekeels, to prejudice the public mind in regard to the as to new hipping I inflicted upon him; and that too, bo a legal bearing can be had of the facts in the case— he publication of false statements over his own signs— by the advertisement of a nameless affidavit, also when advertisement of a nameless affidavit, also like—and by parading a communication in the columns of the New York Tribms, signed A Lady, doubtless his own its New York Tribms, signed A Lady, doubtless his own its production, from its transparent mendactive. I doem it necessary, therefore, to a most unequivocal denial to one claimnions assertion, that my friends may place no faith, because, in what may be talk by Willis, or by any other interporable assessing that by Willis, or by any other staff he heard before a logal tribunal. I not solemely swer, them I first struck N P. Willis, and before him, face to face, and with my hand alone, find him to the earth.

Enwin Forrest.

The statement of 'A Lady' in our columns tes never seen by Mr. Willis until after it was published, when he sent to us to inquire where the search, when the found, as her testimony would be seatent to him. We had her name and residence being we printed her statement, and she is a strategy to all the parties to this feud. We besset this is all that we need say in reference to the above Card.

[Ed. Traj.

CHOLLRA IN ST. LOTIS.—The deaths in St. Louis be week ending 2d inst. were 73, 24 of Cholera; ed in the week ending 9th inst. 107, 42 of Cholera.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, JUNE 27.

VOL. X NO 2870.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Sine Qua Non-Proceedings in the

Correspondence of The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

During the merning hour, the Mis issippi Rail-

road bill being under consideration, Mr. CHASE

moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause

for doubling the price of the intermediate sections of land reserved by the United States in the grant

of lands along the line of the road. In the course

of his remarks he announced himself in favor of the

Land Reform measure of giving away the Public

Lands to actual settlers, and opposed the plan of granting lands to the States for Internal Improve

ments under the condition of reimbursing the Treas

ury by reserving intermediate sections and enhanc-

Mr. TRUMAN SMITH replied to the effect that he

personally, every member of the Committee on

Public Lands in the Senate, and the Senate itself,

would concur in striking out that portion of the

bill, but that it was necessary to retain the provi-

aion in order to get the bill through the other House

He objected also to the amendment at this time, on

the ground that several other bills of the same sort

granting lands to other States has passed with

this feature in them, and that he would prefer

seeing no discrimination made in favor of a

single State. He threw out the suggestion that

after all the bills were passed and the States had severally got all the lands they wanted, a general bill could be introduced and read-

had severally got all the lands they wanted, a general bill could be introduced and readily passed to cut oil the encumbrance of double prices in all the States so favored. This you will perceive is a nice little arrangement for castigating his satanic majesty around the obstructed remnant of a tree. Your readers may not understand the necessity for so much maneuvering without some explanation. The explanation is this. The Loco-Foco party is opposed to the system of internal Improvements, you must know, on principle. Of course they cannot preserve their consistency and vote for appropriations of lands to the building of Canals, Railroads, (&c. within the States directly for that purpose and under that name.

Hence a liction of law is resorted to. They vote to give the State so much land in alternate sections along a line of improvement, as a consideration for

to give the State so much land in alternate sections along a line of improvement, as a consideration for the augmentation in value of the remaining alternate sections reserved to the United States. Thus, in theory, the Treasury is as rich as it was before, and no appropriation has been made for Internal Improvements. As the old States are mostly Whiggish and in favor of internal improvements, and as the new States being more Loco Pocoish, are on principle opposed to the system, but yet each one is ready to secure the advantage of such an arrangement, the two sides of the House get on admirably well together in voting away any quantity of the Public Domain for such objects. The only difficulty is in their keeping from laughing in each other's faces while going through the farcical performance of covering up the real nature of the transaction—the Whigs, with fraternal kindness, lifting the Loco-Focos along over the rough places out of consideration for their tender-footed consciences, and the Loco-Focos casting glances, the while, of gratitude for the freharmance of the Whigs in vertical per transaction.

Loco Foces casting glances, the while, of gratitude for the forbearance of the Whigs in not reminding

them of the incongruity of their doctrine and their practice. The suggestion of Mr. Smith to-day is another effort to ease the way for a complete transition to the Whig platform practically, while it leaves to the Loco-Focos their old platform intact

leaves to the locol occurrence of the locol occurrence of the locol occurrence of the locol occurrence occurre

on the regular order Mr. Soule resumed his

On the regular order ar. Souls resumed his argument and concluded. Nothing else was done. Mr. Douglas has the floor for to morrow, but whether to reply to Mr. Souls or to urge his amendment for the prospective division of California into two States, I do not know.

Mr. Souls disappointed me by announcing in the course of his speech that the division of California, and the leaving of one part—the Southern part in a territorial condition is a sine and non-

fornis, and the leaving of one part—the Southern part—in a territorial condition, is a sine qua non, without which he cannot and will not vote for the bill. His argument, altogether, is not, I think, in substance, what the truly impressive manner of its delivery, and the known talent and reputation of the speaker, led us to expect. It seemed to have in it more of the lawyer than of the statesman. I cannot tell how it may read. Perhaps there is more weight in it than I think. Mr. Webster did not rise to obtain the floor in reply, as I anticloated

more weight in it than I think. Mr. WEISTERGIA not rise to obtain the floor in reply, as I anticipated. I know that he is prepared to answer the speech specifically, if he thinks it worth while. This speech is the great gun of the Southern extremeists, and if it does not call out a reply from that

narter, nothing will.

The conclusion of the speech was ornate, orato

rical and pathetic. The speaker alluded to himself, his early banishment from his own country, his hindly reception in this country, his rise through the various grades of distinction, until now he was sitting amidst the sages of the land, and ended by af-

firming that no considerations whatever could ever induce him to raise his hand against any portion

ticularly attached; but if resort was ever had to

The Emigrants on the Plains.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.
FORT LARAMIR, Wednesday, May 22.
DEAR SIRS: Since the date of my last, a livin

stream of gold diggers has been passing this place, and our expresses from the frontiers represent every rod of the road between here and the Missouri occupied by their white-top wagons. Considerable pains have been taken to keep the run of the emigration, and the following is the number of men. women, children, wagons, borner males.

of men, women, children, wagons, horses, males and oxen that have passed this post up to this date, viz: 2,897 men, 23 women, 22 children, 845

date, viz: 2,897 men, 23 women, 22 children, 845 wagons, 3,005 horses, 972 mules, and 94 oxen—a

wagons, 3,005 horses, 972 mules, and 94 oxen—a pretty good business since the first of May.

The character of the emigration is about the same as that of last year. There is a marked difference, however, in the outlits of this season.

Everything is better adapted for making a speedy trip, with the exception of the animals. There are too many horses. Mules are decidedly the best animals to bring on the Plains; but I presume the demand was too great for the number of mules in the Western States. It is to be feared that the emigrants, with the view of having light leads and

emigrants, with the view of having light loads and speedy arriving at their place of destination, have calculated some what too closely in the matter of

many of them have not enough to carry them be-not the Salt Lake. What they intend to live on yond, is not known. Grass is very backward, d from all appearance we shall have but little on a prairies this season, in consequence of the want

the prairies this season, in consequence of the want of rain. An express from Fort Hall has just reached here, being the first indication of life in that quarter since last Fall. Three attempts were made during the Winter to force a passage across the mountains, but all in vain, owing to the snow.—
There has been more snow in the mountains this season than for the last twelve years.

St. Louis had better be putting her household in

season than for the last twelve years.
St. Louis had better be putting her household in order, preparatory to a short trip down the Missouri.
The squadron of Rifies which went out last Spring for the purpose of establishing a post near Fort Hall, has been ordered to abandon the place, and is now on the wing for Oregon city. This is a good move, as there was about as much use of a post at that point as at Vide Poche, or on the summit of Laramie Peak. The severity of the Winster was so great at Fort Hall, that the troops lost 1,000 head of animals, leaving them just enough to take them over into Oregon.

Onic.—Nathan Simpson has been nominated as 'Free Soil' candidate for Congress in the XIIth District, vice Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, who retires. This is a Whig District, and will doubtless elect a Whig.

each party must look elsewhere for sol-

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1850.

CITY ITEMS.

Loco-Foco County Convention .- A regular meeting was held last night. After the calling of the roll, copies of the Address and Resolutions

were distributed to the members. Capt. Rynders stated that the Address and Resolutions had been somewhat altered; he thought it was time to take up work instead of speeches .-There had been talk enough. In order to facilitate business he moved that a majority of those who have answered to their names be competent to do business. He said the Convention had been hindered heretofore by absence of members who had never attended at all.

The motion of Capt. R. was carried, making 35 a

The business then was a proposition to take up the address of the Majority as reported at the last

Inquiry was made by what authority the printed address was made to differ from the original.

Capt. Rynders said there was no authority-it was only on suggestion that certain portions were stricken out. The matter omitted was a burlesque petition for protection against the sun, got up by the tallow chandlers of Paris, and laid before

Some personal explanations followed. Mr. Purdy moved that the original address and

resolutions be laid on the table. Carried. Capt. Rynders then offered the printed report as

Objections were made that the report had not been entonitted to the Committee, and therefore it ought not be submitted as the Committee's report. Capt. Rynders moved that the printed address and resolutions be laid before the Convention for consideration.

Mr. Austin moved that each man should have

but five minutes and speak but once.

Mr. Purdy objected and trusted Mr. Austin would withdraw his metion.

Mr. Austin declined to withdraw it.

Mr. O'Brien was in favor of going through with five-minute speeches on the address and five on the resolutions, but this was lost.

the resolutions, but this was lost.

Mr. Austin's motion was then carried.

The address was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Purdy. Reading was called for, whereupon a great buzz arose, and nobody could be heard.

Capt. Rynders moved that the address be adop-

ed without its being read.

Mr. Conner desired the reading. (Cries of ques tlon, question!)

Mr. Nash moved to substitute the report of the

minority.

Mr. Purdy seconded the motion, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Kennesly thought the minority address was not in proper form, and he could not vote for it, though approving it. [Cries of question!] Mr. Kunedy remarked that he had got the floor, and

was not to be cried down.

The question was taken on the adoption of the Robinson of the Fifteenth Ward, rose for informa-tion as to points of order.

Capt Rynders objected, as the question had been put and one side had voted—he thought no one had

a right to speak.

The Chair (Mr. Shepherd) said he had a right:

The Chair (Mr. Seepnerd) said as man a right, the question had not been taken.

Mr. Cochran moved to strike out of the address those paragraphs recommending that Slavery be left to the People of the Territories, and recognizing the power of Congress as doubtful. In place of these he moved to insert from the minority report

these he moved to issert from the minority report the paragraphs opposed.

The member from the Nineteenth Ward opposed the motion. He thought the People of the Terri-tories were sovereign in the matter of Slavery

among themselves.

Dr. Ingraham opposed the motion. It would be striking out the only principle worth contending for in the Address.

Mr. Cochran supported his motion, and showed

that he did not move to strike out the principle that all legislative power is in the people themselves. He was in favor of rectifying the inconsistencies of the Address. Dr. Ingraham rose, but was out of order under

Dr. Ingranam rose, but was out of order under the one speech rule.

Mr. Tillou opposed the motion of Mr. Nash, as the removal of a paragraph might destroy the harmony of the whole address.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays

on the amendment to strike out the said paragraphs

Lost—ayes 18, nays 37.

The motion was then put on the adoption of the The motion was then put on the adoption of the address. The address was then adopted, Ayes 43, Noes 10. (Mr. Kennedy explained that though he could not vote for the address, he was roady to cooperate for the harmony and union of the party. Mr. Conner declined voting, because the address had

Motion was made that the resolutions be taken up separately. Amendment made that they be ta-ken up as a whole. A debate on rules and order followed.

A motion was made to suspend the usual parlia-mentary rule—the one allowing a call for a divis-

ion of the resolutions.

Mr. Conner called for the reading of the resolutions.

More discussion as to how to do business; wheth

er the resolutions should be taken one at a time or

nays, and lost; Yeas 25, Nays 29.

The resolutions were then taken up separately. The first was adopted with a slight addition, to the purport that the party would protect the Constitution from any and every assault, come from whatever source they may.

The second was carried unanimously. The third

The fourth having been read, Fernando Wood opposed it, and quoted authorities to support him. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution has not delegated to Congress the right to establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Wood moved to insert the word "expressly"

before the word "delegated," also to add "yet we do not regard any popular mode of constitutional construction as a part of the Democratic creed, or as essential to fellowship with the Democratic par-ty in any portion of the Union." Whether his amendment passed or not, he would vote for the re-

Mr. Roosevelt opposed the resolution, as declaring too positively in a controverted question. The greatest men of the country differed, and it was no

and to posteriely in a controverted question. The exactly modest for this Convention to settle it.

Mr. Austin amended the amendment, in effect that the resolution be modified so as to read that the party of this City "believe" that the Constitution has delegated no such power.

Mr. Cochran offered a substitute to the effect that all of the resolutions and amendments be struck out and the following be insarted:

Escoted, Tist the power which the Constitution has delegated to Congress over Slavery in the Territories, is a controverted question, and creates no party test.

Resolved, That a series of Congressional enactments and Executive apprevals, from the ordinance of 1757 to the present time, has enactioned, by precedent, the exercise of the power; but whether it should be exercised by Congress, or by the people of the Territories, are questions which present them.

Mr. Tillou opposed the substitute and amendments, and supported the original resolutions.

Cant Runders executivities.

ments, and supported the original resolutions.

Capt. Rynders opposed the substitute; he discovered that it flatly affirmed that the Constitution legated powers, &c. He went for the ori ginal resolution. He spoke strongly for leaving the people in the Territories to do as they saw fit with their domestic affairs.

Mr. Purdy rose— Capt. Rynders, though over his time, rose again,

Mr. Purdy rose—Capt. Rynders, though over his time, rose again, and finished his speech.

Mr. Caffrey, Sixteenth Ward, desired that the question of Slavery might be put at rest—it was controverted for designing purposes.

Mr. Shepherd, the President, left the Chair, and in an excellent speech went for striking out the original resolution. He showed that, if it was passed, it declared the acts of Jackson, Jefferson, Polk, Dickinson, and other members of the party, wrong. Dickinson, and other members of the party, wrong. He also showed that it was denouncing the Com-premise now before Congress; in fact, denouncing

PRICE TWO CENTS.

the greatest men of the age, engaged in the noblest f efforts.

Dr. Ingraham said that he did not believe there was a particle of power over Slavery in the Constitution. He would oppose the resolution, as an

Mr. Kennedy entirely concurred with Mr. Shep-herd, and moved to strike out the original resolu-

tion.

Mr. Roosevelt moved to lay the whole matter on

the table.

Soveral explanations were made. The Free Soilers were evidently in favor of putting the matter at rest, by voting for laying on the table. The motion was several times withdrawn for the purpose of explanations, which were in fact debates.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays to lay the fourth resolution on the table. It was lost; yeas 24, nays 28.

yess 24, nays 28.

The previous question was then called for, and the year and nays taken. It was decided that the main question should be now put—yeas 28, nays 2: The resolution was then put. A loud shout o "Ay" was given, with the evident design of show ing a large majority, but Mr. Kennedy, before the negative was called, demanded the yeas and nays, and they were taken. A load shout announced the vote "Ay" of Elijah Purdy. Mr. Roosevelt voted "Ay" with some doubt. The resolution was adopted: Yeas 33; Nays 18. The announcement was hailed with cheers.

was bailed with cheers.

It was proposed by Mr. Roosevelt that the remainder of the resolutions be taken down at a

Objections being made, the previous question was moved, but there was no question before the House. Adjournment was cried. The fifth resolution was carried unanimously.

The sixth being read, Mr. Robinson offered to amend so as to declare Jeffersonian principles. Capt. Hynders saw in the amendment "more than meets the eye." The amendment was voted down and the resolution was carried.

The seventh was carried unanimously.

The eighth was read. Proposition to insert
"immediate" in relation to admission of California,
was declared carried. Fact doubted, and vote taken again. Result the same, 24 yeas, 23 nays.
Resolution was then put—yeas and nays refused—
and adouted. and adopted.

The ninth resolution was read, and Mr. Robinson

would insert "the Southern States" in place o "the South." This was agreed to, and the resolu

"the South." This was agreed to, and the resolution passed unanimously.

The tenth, Mr. Robinson would insert, "fanatics
both of the North and South," which was passed,
27 to 20. The resolution was then adopted as
amended, with a few noisy nays.

The eleventh was read and adopted unanimously.

The twelfth was read, and adopted unanimously.

The thirteenth and last was read.

Dr. Ingraham desired to strike out "to all citi zens of the United States." He spoke to the point of allowing the emigrant to settle upon the soil.

Capt Bynders opposed. He wanted to know that a man would become a responsible citizen be-

that a man would become a responsible citizen before he would give him land.

Mr. Kennedy entertained views hostile to both amendment and resolution.

The amendment was lost and the resolution carried, Mr. Kennedy only voting Nay.

Mr. Austin offered a resolution in favor of the Compromise now before Congress, and that the Members from this State be requested to support it.

Mr. Purdy supported the striking out.

Mr. Purdy supported the striking out.

Mr. word that it hay on the table. Lost, 16 to 18.

The vote was one short of a quorum, and a motion was proposed to adjourn—not put.

Mr. Roosevelt wished to do something for printing the proceedings.

ing the proceedings.

Mr. Mackellar moved that the Convention adjourn for two weeks. Carried.

for two weeks. Carried.

We append the Resolutions; the amendments are noted in the report above:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the strength of Figure 1, and the constitution of the limits and friendship, the whole people of this Confidency, and that any violation of that instrument would be a straingy that never will be stated only by the Democratic sacy, and that any violation of that instrument would be sacrificate that never will be statetioned by the Democratic party.

Received, That the manifold blessings we enjoy are to be a fine States and that this Union of the States and the States are the states and the States and the States are the states and the States are the states are the states and the states are the states ar

attributed to the Union of the States, and that this Union must ever be an object of deep solicitude and paramount importance to the people of the United States, and they will cherish and maintain for it an unalterable devotion and

white the fidelity.

Resolved, That our Government is one of limited powers, and that Gongress has not the right to exercise powers not clearly expressed, specifically granted, or manifestly implied in the provisions of the Constitution. That it ever has been the policy of the Democratic party, and one which they never cus abandon, to adhere to a rigid construction of the Constitution, and oppose the exercise of all doubtful powers. powers.

Resilved, That the Constitution has not delegated to Congress the right to establish or prohibit Sisvery in the Terri-

Accepted. That the Constitution has not obegated to Con-gress the right to establish or prohibit Siavery in the Terri-tories of the United States.

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States are the joint property of the several States, acquired by their united action and the expenditure of their common trea-sure, and that they are entitled to Governments organized upon the theory of the Federal compact, leaving to the people thereof to enact such have relating to their domestic institutions as they may deem most conductive to their wei-fare and happteess.

nd That the several States in this Confederacy are

the Constitution.

Resolved, That the several States, in their Executive and
Judicial capacities, are in honor bound to carry out in good
faith every provision of the Constitution of the United
States coming under their jurisdictioe, and that any State
legislation calculated to embarrass or evade the paramount
isaw of the Constitution of the United States, is a violation
of the most solemn pledges of the framers of that sacred
instrument.

of the most solution pieces of the trainers adopted a Republican form of Government, are entitled to admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

Resched, That the interfere with the Constitutional rights of the South, in reliation to their domestic institutions, are calculated to destroy the peace and harmony of the Union, and therefore ought not to be counten need by any friend of our Remobiless institutions.

the South, to relation to their domestic Institutions, are carcinated to destroy the peace and harmony of the Union, and therefore ought not 1) be counted meed by any friend of our Republican Institutions.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American People are justly due to those members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives who have shown a nobile and patriotic devotion to our glorious Union, in defending it against the evil designs and malicious assaults of northern fassalics, and the inconsistencies of the untrains of the South.

Resolved, That the permanence of the American Union depends upon the ascendancy of the principles of the Domocratic party, and that they have adopted as a cardinal principle of their poilited faith, a right construction of the Constitution, and an uncompromising opposition to the severcies by Congress of all doubtful powers—believing such exercise of power would disturb the peace and har nonly of society, create sectional and unprofinable dissensions, and ultimately end in the dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That we are the steadfast advocates of the Tariff of 18th, with its advisorum principle, by which the duties are assessed on the value instead of quantity. So long as the greater portion of the expenditures of our Government are to be derived from taxing our foreign trads, or the consumption of our people, we small teast upon an adherence to the advocative firm that it is a fruid upon het est industry, in their efforts to overtize with those who regard the whole system of traffic axialna as a fraud upon het est industry, in their efforts to overtize with those who regard the whole system of traffic axialna as a fraud upon het est industry, in their efforts to overtize with those who regard the whole system of traffic axialna as a fraud upon het est industry, in their efforts to overtize with all the examination of a more correct system of rading the necessary means to defray the expences of our Government.

Resolved, That we regard the question of making t

THE STRAWBERRY SEASON .- Although two weeks later than usual, the Strawberry ordp this year is more abundant than we have ever known it. The quantities of this fragrant and delicious fruit which are daily poured into our City would surprise atranger unacquainced with the taste of its inhabitants. No less than 70,000 baskets, as we have been informed, were received yesterday morning, by Erie and New-Jersey Railroads, in addition to those from other quarters. Washington Market is a great storehouse of Strawberries. Its thronged avenues, of a morning, are bounded by huge scarlet heaps and pyramids of the melting, aromatic fruit. There are Strawberries in baskets, in boxes, in basins, in backets and in tubs-wild Strawberries from the hills, with a piquant sold in their juice-ripe garden Strawberries, bursting with their fat, full sweetness-incomparable Hoveys and plump Pineapples -in short, all shades, sixes and flavors of the first and tenderest fruit of the year, the only estable embodiment of the perfume and daintiness of Spring. Washington Market, these days, might answer for a grotto of the fairies, the Court of Pomons, or the banquet hall of Epicurus. The aroma of the place is so keen and palpable that it almost satisfies the tongue and stops the involuntary mois ture at its root. However, no one need now be reduced to the substitute of eating Strawberries with his nose. They are so cheap and abundant that the man must be beyond help who cannot afford a

THE HUGUENOTS .- Last night the second repreentation of "The Huguenots" took place at the Astor Place Opera House, which was crowded with a brilliant and intelligent auditory. The Opera does not seem to have attained more than a tolerable popularity among us. The plot is interesting, the dresses and properties in good keeping. the mise en scene admirable, and the singers, severally, equal to the characters allotted to them. But the music, though arranged with the utmost precision and regard to the combined effects of the orchestra and voices, lacks a certain vital principle -a glow and spontaniety of inspiration - with which its finest passages seem cold and unsympa thetic. The composer's art is too percepti throughout the whole of the Opera. There are many brilliant and effective scenes, which one may quietly admire and enjoy, but none of those toucher of true nature which we find in Robert le Diable. This latter Opera of Meyerbeer, to our thinking,

Nevertheless, no one should miss hearing the Huguenots. It is a rare thing to see Steffanoni, Bosio, Salvi, Marini, Badiali and Colletti, on the stage at once. Marini's Canzone Guerresca in the first act, with its odd refrain of "piff! paff!" is a capital thing; the soldier chords of "rataplan! the amusing fighting chorus of the two factions, and the call of the watchman in the second act, are also very characteristic and descriptive. The Huguenots will be given to morrow night for the third time, and no doubt with continued success.

The following named persons were chosen as officers of the Mechanics' Institute, for the ensuing year, at the annual election, held last evening

For Fresident—ZADOCK PRATT, Tanuer.
First Vice President—Thomas Smull, Tanuer.
Second Vice President—Borace Greekey, Printer,
Corresponding Secretary—John B. Whitman, Clerk.
Recording Secretary—Charles N. Black, Lawyer.
Treasurer—William T. LRITCH, Tailor.
STANDING COMMITTEES:
Schools—James Rodgers, C. S. Woodhull, J. Calvin
Smith.

Smith.
Fairs and Exhibitions—John T. Fisher, John Hooper,
William J Peaso.
Arts and Sciences—Valentine Cargill, James Thomas,
Wm. Serrill.
Finance—John H Bowie, Henry H Hooper, Samuel S.
Bowman.
Lectures—John Greasio, Thos. H Burras, William
Bodge. Dodge, Library and Property—George W. Giaze, William Bal-lard, William R. Ballagh. E Debates and Classes—Samuel Kohler, Milton C. Tvacy, Issac Stevens.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT DUNKIRK the Lake Terminus of the New-York and Eric Railroad.-The sales, as announced, commenced this morning, and the following prices have been obtained. There is a very fair attendance of west-ern bidders, from the neighborhood of the locality, and the prices realised are considered very encour The sale should be extensively known in this

city. There can be little doubt of Dunkirk becoming, hereafter, a thriving port, from its position the terminus of the New-York and Erie road, and its location on the lake : so that investments for holding will be safe and advantageous enough. It will be continued by Anthony J. Bleecker, at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, the 27th instant Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A.M. by order of the trustees. Maps can be obtained at the auction room, 7 Broad-st.

road-st. [Eve. Post. BY A. J. BLEECKER-June 28.

Unimproved Property in Dunkirk.
waterlot, 30 ft front, on West Front-st...... Second et \$65 each.

Second et \$65 each.

I not en West Third, besween Pelican and Ewan, 30x120

I lot en West Third at, between Pelican and Eagle, do

I do do do Lark and Center....

d do on Elb-as between East Second and East Third at do to rer on Fox.st.

do to rer on Fox.st.

do on East Third-st, between Fox and Deer st,...
lois on Fox st, and I in rear of Deer-st. \$55 each...

lois corner Fox and East Second sts. and I in rear on

Deer-st, at \$50 each

to Deer-st, at \$50 each

to Deer-st, at \$50 each

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made yesterday, June 26,

1 lot, with 3-story brick dwelling, in Hudson st. near Amos at 25,59 lo. \$3,350 Vacant lot on Nineteenth-st. 2,000

THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS .- At last the bounty voted to the New-York Volunteers, their widows and children, has been distributed. It amounted to \$25 for each member of the regiment. A number of claimants-many of them apparently proper subjects of municipal bounty-assemble at the Controller's office yesterday morning, to receive their apportionments.

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL UNION .- This insti tution has just been organised for the timely encourage ment of honest and useful industry. The projectors and ment of honest and useful influstry. The projectors and friends are making arrangements to enforce the principles of the institution as soon as possible. They hold their meetings every Saturday evening at Fountain Hall, 149 Bowery, which will be opened from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. during this week, for the reception of ladies who may desire information as to the plans and principles of the Institution. THE SALAMANDER BAFE IN CALIFORNIA -Mr

THE SALAMANDER SAFE IN CALIFORNIA — Mr. SILAS C HERRING, the celebrated maker of the Salamander Safe, has received from California an interesting description of the late destructive configuration at San Francisco, and of the unequalised virtue of the 'Salamanders' on the occasion, in a letter written after a visit to the ruins, by Jacob L. Dodge, Esq. late Alderman of the Ninth Ward, of this City, and now a resident of California. Mr. Dodge says: "After the fire was over, I walked over the ruins, and found everything in sahes except here and there a Salamander Safe. There was not one of these which, when opened, did not turn out everything in as perfect order as when first put ir. Some of them contained over two hunmander Safe. There was not one of these which, when opened, did not turn out everything in as perfect order as when first put ir. Some of them contained over two hundred thousand dollars in gold dust, beside valuable papers, and one of them contained two gold watches, which came out is running order, marking the canet time! Not only had the watches continued to run, but the other contents of these Safes were entirely utulijured. This is justly consid, ered wonderful among the San Franciscants! The watches alluded to had been in the fire some twelve hours, during eight of which the Safes were surrounded by red hot coals. Mr. Dedge adds that, having made some remarks commendatory of the Salamanders, (judging of their virtues from his own previous experience) a bystander ridiculed the eulogiums he had passed upon them, offering, at the same time, a wager of a thousand dollars that everything in the safe in question was destroyed. Feeling so well assured (continues Mr. D.) from what I had seen and knew of the quality of the Balamander of my old friend Herring, I immediately turned to take the gentleman at his word; but he now declined—being probably convinced from my manner that he was in the wrong. In the meanime, the safe had been taken from the ruins, and the examination immediately instituted showed that not an article contained in it was scorched. The result of the examination was received with three cheers by about five hundred spectators. Mr. Dodge adds that there were from eighty to one hundred iron safes (so called) in the fire, of which from twenty-five

to thirty were of Mr. Her-ing a macorface to harry were of Mr. Her ling a manufacture. All is Salamanders were humor of above, with their cease. This new test of the serviceable qualifies of the se-der Rains will give general satisfaction to those will already experienced the benefits of this invention, tation has been established for them in the Gold Ray coud only to that which they have so long enjoy tre. All but the

Where Alto California, in its account of the fire of the 6th of May at San Francisco, baving spoken disrespectfully of the "Salamanies," made the following ban teome co-rection:

From the Daily Alta California.

Salamanics, May 7, 1838.

Salamanics, May 7, 1838.

SAFES.—In the use of the word "Saintmanner," in an acticle touching Safes in yesterday's Alfa, we did not inseed it to apply to (Wilder's patent) Berling's Saintmander. We make this statement because we are informed that such construction was erromounly placed unous the language. The word, as we used it, was a more "figure of apsects."

FISHING BANKS.-The steamer Bullalo roos to the Fishing Sanks, off Sandy Hook, daily. During the last eight days, as we have been busined, the to the City over 40,000 see base and porgies. Ehrl's Gottlion Band goes with the boat. Those who may desire a glimpse of the open Atlantic and e-joy the invicorating see breese would do well to take a triple this boat.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CORNER STONE OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church.-At 6 o'clock on Monday afternion, a large and most respectable assembly gathered at the corner of Clinton and Remsen sts. to attend the services at the laying of the corner-stone of Rev. Mr. Jacobus's Church. Rev. Mr. J. read appropriate Scripture, a Hymn was sung, the usual deposits made in the box, and Rev. Dr. Phillips, of New-York, delivered a feeling and eloquent address. The building is going up finely, of very choice material, well done. The congregation are now worshipping, very new, in the Chapel of the Female Academy.

CURIOUS TRIAL.-The City Court is occupied in a trial of Thomas Dowling, on an indictment for creating a nuisance in the Seventh Ward of this city, by keeping a slaughter-house and slaughtering and selling diseased meat in various parts of this county and its vicinity. There were three counts in the indictment, and near upon 60 witness-es for and against the prosecution. The case is a most important one, being the first of the sort for which an indictment was found and tried in this

The clock on the City Hall is at length going; it looks well and appears thus far to keep

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has not preached for the last three Sundays, in his Church, in con-sequence of illness. He is at present in a fair way of recovery, and will probably soon return from Hartford, Conn. where he is at present sojourning for the benefit of his health.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

"DENS" IN THE VILLAGE .- About 30 unfortunate people (says a Williamsburgh paper) were domiciled in the cells last night. We'll leave it to any Christian to answer, whether it is right to plunge so many wretches into the four black holes feet square, that compose the prison. Unless one half the officers are by some masns got rid of, the number of arrests will continue to increase, and death and disease will be the consequence The practice under the new code as to arrests for intemperance, is very discriminating. A drunken man may walk through the streets with impunity, so long as be does not starger. The mome however, that he departs from a "bee li e," the new code claps him in the cells, where he enjoys a state of torpor until released. One day's confinement in this "Black Hole" is equal to all your at Blackwell's Island.

A German cabinet-maker whose name we could not learn, living in Powers st. while in liquor last night, had a difference with his wife, when he plunged a knife into her breast, inflicting a very severe wound. He also by way of putting a fin ishing stroke to his night's work, threw his two apprentices out of the window. Officers Snell and Seaman arrested the miscreant. Such is the story of the Times of Tuesday.

EUROPE BY AN AMERICAN. No. XII.

Passage of the Law destroying Universal Sufrage...tts
Particulars....disociation in Europe and America Relatte-ly Considered...tts Prospects in New-England...
Lows Nogoclov's New Salary and Regality...Paris
Items...English News, byc. byc.

PARIS, Thursday, June 6, 1850.
The black deed is complete. The Electoral Reform Bill has passed. It is published. Seventeen Articles detail how the monarchical muzzle is to be placed on the mouth of the French people. The the Chambers, the Minister of Justice, and the President of the Republic. All that remains now is to put it into force, and thirty days after its pasange the work of registration commences. It was a cunning maneuver, certainly; but cunning is not a vital principle. Neither can a Government subsist on the bates and opposition of a vast body of the people. Political martyrdom is in proportion to repression: and that martyrdom breeds adherents. It is estimated that, by the various provisions of the new Electoral Bill, upwards of 3,000,000 of voters will be disfranchised. Of these, 60,000 o revolutionary vermin," as the Assemblée Nationale calls them, will be weeded out of Paris. The Reactionists are terrible on idle people. Work, Reactionists are terrible on the people.

work, they say. Accordingly, as a means of keeping the people at work, they sustain the Conscription of the Army, which causes the strongest to have seven years of the flower youths of France to lose seven years of the flower of their life in shouldering muskets and burning powder. The hard work which the Duchess of Orleans does entitles her to a pension of 300,000f. a year. The sweat of the Orleans family generaly, is so great that it produces on interest on 150. 000,000 francs. The new bill, therefore, is directed against idle vagagonds. This point is par cularly dilated upon by the Monarchist speakers. Indeed, we have charming anecdotes of how, when some worthless rogue attempted to get signatures against the bill in workshops, he was driven away by the indignant workmen who were in favor of the anti-vagabond bill. In order that the bill may have full effect, it requires each voter to remain three years domiciliated in one place. It takes away the right of voting, for a term of years, from all persons convicted of political offences; nay, more—whoever sells a Democratic newspaper in the street, loses his right to vote !

In my letters I have constantly ineleted on the necessity of breaking down the undue potentiality of the Politician in Europe before Association can come into action successfully. It is in vain to look for equality, while Royal precedents, in display and expenditure, go to set an example of pride will be imitated throughout society. Such is the state of France. The Tuileries Palace is untenanted, as though it were kept sacrodly vacant for the next hing. As for the Association of England, I have no faith in its immediate operations. It comes too soon. What the English want is Political rights, established as bases for Social developcal rights, established as bases for Social develop-ments. The only two bills of importance this ses-sion—those relating to the Extension of the Right of Suffrage, and the removal of the tax on News-papers—were both contemptuously rejected by the majority in Parliament. Accordingly, eighty per cent. of the English are without votes; and is no daily paper published ent of London, in all England. Ignorance, servility, debauchery, are the characteristics of the mass of the English pea-